

POTOSI JOURNAL

Y. M. DEGGENDORF, Publisher.

POTOSI, MISSOURI

The accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England took place on the 20th of June, 1837; the proclamation of such event on the day following.

JUDGE JACKSON, of Denver, rules that a woman must take off her hat in the theater. What! After she has paid \$20 for it? That is just like a man.

The new cable line between France and the United States will be welcome. Who knows that we may not be missing other war scares because of a lack of facilities to transmit the news.

The comet has drifted by the point where there is any further danger of collision. Any erratic comet that attempts to ride on the earth's scorching track will get its tubing punctured and its front broke broken.

The militiaman of Bridgeport, Conn., who volunteered his services in a military drama, lost his car when the "girl spy" fired the fatal shot because she "did not know it was loaded." He saved the other car by refusing an encore.

One hospital superintendent says that a healthy baby should cry three or four times a day at least, and from ten to fifteen minutes at each time. These periods are often slightly exceeded without causing alarm except to the neighbors.

Nor even the "Complete Letter Writer" furnishes a more satisfactory rule for beginning a letter than the Rockefeller way. The statement of President Harper, of the University of Chicago, that the millionaire's letters always begin with "Inclosed find check" makes about everybody anxious to open a correspondence with our wealthiest and most generous fellow-citizen.

The people of Florida have learned the folly of putting all their eggs in one basket. As a result of the devastating frosts a year ago, the residents of that state, who have heretofore devoted themselves entirely to fruit raising, are turning their attention to manufacturing. Several manufacturing plants have recently been established, and more are projected.

The most recent naval reports show that the crews on board our war vessels now comprise a larger proportion of American citizens than has been the case for many years. This is assured by a gratifying fact. The Yankees are unexcelled as sailors, gunners and fighters, and when Americans man our ships we may rest assured that they will do their full duty when called upon.

The city of Boston has become the leader of the high license procession. Keepers of the first class must pay \$2,000 license; retail dealers selling over a bar must pay \$1,000 and grocers selling by the bottle must pay \$500. A new license for bottles of liquor, \$500, is established. It is said that 60 hotels, 700 saloons and 100 grocers will pay the new elevated price for continuing in business.

The following problem has been sent in for solution. Anyone who enjoys chasing a squirrel around a stump to see if he goes around it may pass a pleasant quarter hour with this:

A man found a ten-dollar bill. He paid the grocer and took a receipt. The grocer paid the money over to the real estate agent for rent. The agent paid the ten-dollar bill to the man who owned the property, who happened to be the man who lost the bill. It was returned to him as a counterfeit. Was there anything gained or lost in this series of transactions?

GEN. SCHOFIELD in a recent interview stated that the general impression that the powerful modern engines of war would cause enormous slaughter is a mistaken idea. "War, to-day," he says, "so far as human life is concerned, would be more humane than it ever was, but on the other hand, would be terribly destructive to property. Cities would be destroyed as well as ships and fortifications, but men would fight more under cover and at longer range."

CURFEW LAWS seem to have been tried first in Kansas; at least they are most common there and in Missouri; but they are quite common in Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota, including some cities of several thousand people each, but no very large city. The usual form of a curfew ordinance is to provide for a bell to be rung at eight o'clock in winter and nine o'clock in the summer, after which minors under 18 or 16 years of age are "taken up" by the marshal, unless accompanied by their elders.

The interesting statement is made that the total amount subscribed for the Grant monument fund is \$229,331.10. Of this sum \$296,729.56 has been expended and there is \$233,002.55 on hand. This assures the completion of the tomb in Riverside park, New York, overlooking the Hudson, and it is proposed to have it ready for dedication on the anniversary of the great soldier's birth, April 27, 1877. Every patriotic American must rejoice at the successful carrying out of the work and the erection of a memorial structure that will be an object of world-wide interest.

CAPT. CHARLES KING, the soldier-novelist, returns from a visit over seas and tells a Milwaukee paper that in the three days he spent among the military of London he found no talk or feeling of hostility to this country, but, on the contrary, a general opinion that a war between the two nations was impossible. He noted that at a grand mount of the Grenadier guards the band played Sousa's "Liberty Bell March," and says that "it is a remarkable thing that they should drill to the music dedicated to the bell that rang the knell of George III's domination over the colonies."

MISS BYRD WATKINS, of Topeka, Kan., has the distinction of being the only woman train dispatcher in the United States, and the responsibility of such a position attaches no little importance to the young woman who holds it. Miss Watkins is stationed at Junction City, on the Kansas division of the Union Pacific railway, a through line from Kansas City to Denver, and its branches, the Junction City and Fort Genesee branch, from Junction City to Concordia and Belleville, the Solomon City branch, from Solomon City to Deloit, and the Salina and Southwest-ern branch, from Salina to McPherson.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session. Washington, March 5.—In the senate yesterday Senator Sherman reported back the Cuban resolutions and moved that the house amend them to the senate resolutions be non-concurred in and that a conference committee be appointed. The motion was adopted. A bill was passed pensioning the widow of the late United States Senator Spencer as a brigadier general at \$75 a month. The house spent nearly the entire day fixing the salaries of United States district attorneys. The request of the senate for a conference on the Cuban resolutions was received but not acted upon. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was adopted.

Washington, March 6.—In the senate yesterday the conference report on the Cuban resolutions was presented and was made a special order for Monday next. A bill was introduced for a discriminating duty of ten per cent. ad valorem in addition to other duties, on all merchandise imported in vessels not belonging to citizens of the United States. In the house the legislative appropriation bill was further considered and during the debate Mr. Hartman (Mont.) attacked President Cleveland's utterances in the Carnegie Music hall missionizing in New York, in which he spoke of "corrupt and unsafe states and undesirable territories," and denied the right of the president to thus insult the citizens of any part of the country, and said that the greatest need of the schoolmaster and missionary was to be found in the white house.

Washington, March 7.—The senate was not in session yesterday. In the house the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed, as was also a bill making seven years' continued and unexplained absence sufficient proof of a soldier's death in cases of application for pensions. The post office appropriation bill was discussed. Washington, March 9.—There was no session in the senate on Saturday. In the house the joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to distribute the world's fairs medals and diplomas was passed. The post office appropriation bill (\$91,000,000) was discussed, and a series of attempts were made to increase the compensation of fourth-class postmasters, but they went before points of order.

FROM WASHINGTON. On March 1 the national bank circulation outstanding was \$217,093,465, an increase during the month of February of \$4,835,889.

Members of the republican congressional campaign committee met in Washington and re-elected J. W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, as chairman.

Humors were that President Cleveland would send a military commission to Cuba to report on the condition of affairs there.

In the United States there were 235 business failures in the seven days ended on the 6th, against 278 the week previous, and 234 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 6th aggregated \$1,061,846,907, against \$913,622,465 the week previous. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 6.6.

THE EAST. The execution of H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer of Benjamin F. Pictel and alleged murderer of 21 others, will take place on May 7 in Philadelphia.

At Princeton, N. J., college students burned in effigy the king of Spain and destroyed a Spanish flag.

After fasting 40 days Mrs. Valentine Kurtz, the woman who believed in faith cure, died at Danville, N. Y.

The death of Philip J. Harper, the retired senior member of the publishing firm of Harper Brothers, of New York city, occurred at his home in Hempstead, L. I., aged 72 years.

The firm of Daniel Talmage's Sons, rice merchants in New York, with branches at Charleston and New Orleans, was liquidated with liabilities of \$200,000.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., O. B. MacKnight, a private banker, failed with liabilities of \$100,000; assets, \$40,000.

At Trenton, N. J., the Brooklyn counterfeiting gang was sentenced by Judge Green, Brooklyn, the aged leader, being given ten years in the state penitentiary.

In New York the inaugural step made by Ballington Booth, the deposed commander of the Salvation Army in America, in a rival organization on lines similar to the one from whose command he has been relieved, met with success.

Fire damaged the shoe factory of Hubbard & Co. at Pittsburgh, Pa., to the extent of \$100,000.

The death of Rear Admiral Henry Walke occurred at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 88 years.

WEST AND SOUTH. The Minnesota democratic convention to select national delegates will be held June 11 in St. Paul.

Republicans of the Twenty-first Ohio district renominated Theodore F. Burton for congress.

Mrs. Bert McConnell, of Seville, O., in a fit of absent-mindedness thrust \$3,000 in money, notes and securities into the fire.

In Chicago William J. Dix, member of the Henry protective league, was convicted of the murder of Frank White and given a life sentence in the penitentiary. Five other members of the same league were convicted of manslaughter, but the sentences were not fixed.

Tillie Anderson was the winner in the ladies' bicycle race in Chicago, going 359 miles and 6 laps in 18 hours. Helen Baldwin and Lizzie Glaw tied for second place, the score being 353 miles and 8 laps.

E. W. Nye (Bill Nye) left an estate valued at \$75,000 to his wife.

The death of James H. McVieker, for nearly 40 years proprietor of McVieker's theater in Chicago, occurred at his home, aged 74 years.

The three children of John Hahn, a prosperous farmer of the Cheateau-Matchee valley, Geneva county, Ala., were burned to death.

Flames in warehouse No. 3 of the Union Warehouse company at Louisville, Ky., caused a loss of \$200,000.

At the age of 107 years Louis Darwin died at his home, near Black River Falls, Wis. His wife, to whom he had been married for 80 years, died on November 17 last, aged 101.

The South Carolina legislature adjourned sine die after a session lasting 45 days.

The French consul for Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, Andre Mondehore, died at his residence in Denver, aged 42 years.

At Oakland, Cal., Edward Haek, a young barber, shot and killed Diana Pacheco and then killed himself. Objections to their getting married was the cause.

At Yankton, S. D., W. A. Burleigh, who served two years in congress 30 years ago, died at the age of 76 years.

Cars of the Kirkwood electric railroad collided near St. Louis, and 50 persons were injured, four fatally.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. The Italian ministry announced its resignation and Premier Crispi added that it had been accepted by the king.

Reopening of telegraphic communications with the region of Pinar del Rio shows that the Cuban insurgents had reduced 13 towns in that province to ashes, and the inhabitants were seeking derelict help over the country, many of them starving.

Universities at Valencia, Granada and Barcelona were closed by Spanish officials in order to prevent the students from making demonstrations against the United States. At the former place the United States consulate was closed.

Five swept away several churches, the post office and 50 buildings at Asperon, South Holland.

Renewed demonstrations of hostility to the United States took place at Valencia, Dolores and Alicante, in Spain. The prime minister announced that all hostile demonstrations against America would be suppressed, and he hoped means would be found to avoid alienating the friendly relations with the United States, while at the same time he could not admit that the slightest ground existed for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents.

Advices from Havana say that a majority of Cuban merchants have decided to boycott the products of the United States.

Dispatches from Rome say that King Humbert had declared that he would rather abdicate the throne of Italy than to abandon the Italian province of Erythrea, in Africa.

The report was confirmed by Col. Vozhak, Russian military agent to China, that the queen of Corea is alive.

ACTIONS of the nob element in Valencia, Spain, became so threatening that martial law was proclaimed. The mob marched through the streets shouting "Long live Spain!" "Death to the Yankees!" At Bilbao and Barcelona attempts to mob the American consulates were prevented by the police.

In Italy a new ministry was formed, with Marquis di Rudini as premier and Gen. Ricotti as minister of war.

LATER NEWS. In the senate, on the 9th, the Cuban belligerency resolution, as reported from the conference committee, was antagonized by Mr. Hale (Me.) in a two hours' speech of great force and earnestness, and then gave way to the report of the committee on privileges and elections to the effect that Mr. Dupont is entitled to the vacant seat in the senate from the state of Delaware.

In the house a number of bills of minor importance were passed by unanimous consent, when, under the rules, District of Columbia business was taken up, and several local measures were disposed of. The remainder of the day was devoted to consideration, in committee of the whole, of the post office appropriation bill.

A fight between Internal Revenue Officers James Smith and Walter Davis, and Bob Jordan and his son, Bonner, during a search of the latter's premises, at Kernersville, N. C., on the 9th, for "blockaded" whisky, the elder Jordan was killed and his son fatally wounded. The officers were also seriously wounded.

In the United States district court at Chicago, on the 9th, District Attorney Black entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Debs et al. This was the prosecution of Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway union for interfering with trains carrying the United States mail.

The official reports, made public on the 9th, of the battle fought on the 1st, between the Italians and Abyssinians at Adowa confirm the previous reports of heavy losses on both sides. Those of the Abyssinians having been enormous. Gen. Alimondi was wounded and taken prisoner.

Mrs. NANCY BARNETT-CALLIAS, widow of P. T. Barnum, and now the wife of Demetrius Callias Roy, a Greek nobleman, is coming back to America to live, having discovered that her husband's pretensions to wealth are unfounded.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND resumed his tri-weekly afternoon receptions, on the 9th, after an interval of two years. The reception began at 1 p. m., and about two hundred visitors, mostly strangers, called on the president.

The remains of Gen. Greenhalge were interred at Lowell, Mass., on the 9th. After a private service for members of the family and immediate friends, public services were held in the First Congregational church.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

It is said that recruits are being weekly sent from St. Louis to Cuba. The Kansas City school board, by unanimous vote, declined to order the Bible read in the public schools.

The clothing of Mrs. H. A. Hedrick, of Cape Girardeau, took fire from the stove the other day and she was fatally burned.

Professor KINICK died at St. Louis on the 4th, aged 88 years. He had been bishop of St. Louis for 53 years.

JACOB WEIL, confidential clerk for Sam Westheimer, a wholesale whisky dealer at St. Joseph, is reported missing and it is alleged his accounts are short.

PLANS have been perfected and the contract let for the big convention hall at St. Louis. It is said that it will be the finest building of the kind ever erected.

The anti-freer silver democrats recently held a conference at St. Louis for the purpose of effecting an organization for the campaign. A lengthy address was issued to the people.

CHARLES A. CARL, a young engineer, was found dead in his room at Kansas City the other day. He had taken morphine. His downfall and death were credited to association with bad women.

The state superintendent of public instruction has issued a circular to the schools of the state advising the observance of Arbor day, April 10, by the planting of trees in the school yards and cleaning up the premises.

The John May trial at Lexington failed to agree, standing seven for conviction and five for acquittal. This was one of the election fraud cases taken from Kansas City on change of venue.

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The Northwestern normal school at Stanberry was burned early the other morning. The building was erected in 1881 at a cost of about \$25,000 and an addition, which cost \$10,000, was built in 1893. The insurance was between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

The Missouri state board of agriculture has adopted quarantine regulations against Texas fever for 1896. It adopted the quarantine defined by the United States department of agriculture, except as it applies to Arkansas. The whole of Arkansas was placed in the infected area.

Gov. STONE has granted a respite from March 1 to April 3 in the case of Thomas Punshon, under sentence of death at St. Joseph for wife murder. The respite is granted in order that Punshon's friends may have an opportunity to present their plea for a commutation of the sentence.

The members of the Christian church at Westport have come to the conclusion that their pastor, Rev. W. S. Moore, has left them. Not only that, but it is charged that Moore deserted his wife and five small children, he had raised to build a new church.

Prof. MATTHEWS, principal of the public schools at Pattonsburg, corrected the daughter of John P. Smith the other day. When the teacher and parent met on the streets a quarrel ensued and Smith cut the throat of Matthews with a knife, inflicting what was thought to be a fatal wound.

A JURY at St. Louis recently gave a verdict in favor of ex-Congressman John M. Glover and against the American Casualty Insurance Co., of Baltimore, Md., for \$150,000, the full amount asked.

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The president, on the 9th, approved the act granting congressional cannon and cannon balls to the Woman's Relief corps of Taylorville, Ill.

ONLY FOUR COPIES

Of the Venezuelan Blue Book Received in This Country.—One for Ambassador Bayard and Three for the State Department. About Whose Distribution the Utmost Secrecy is Maintained.—Venezuela's Case Not Made Up.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Four copies of the Venezuelan blue book reached Washington Sunday, having been sent in advance of their publication in England. One came to Sir Julian Pauncefote, exclusively for his information, and not, as was expected, to be presented by him to the Venezuelan commission as the British case.

The other copies came to the state department from Ambassador Bayard, to whom they were given by Lord Salisbury, over a week ago. It is supposed, simply as an act of personal courtesy to the Venezuelan ambassador, as the state department officials are most mysterious about the matter and deny all knowledge of the book.

In the meantime the Venezuelan commission has to depend for information on the subject upon the full abstract cabled by the United Press last Friday. The copy of the document received at the British embassy is, in appearance, a very imposing affair, with its accompanying folio of maps, and is evidently prepared with the direct end in view of the consideration by such a judicial body as is constituted in President Cleveland's commission. Each chapter dealing with the various phases of the question closes with a concise statement of what is demonstrated, and the entire work seems to have been accomplished in a most painstaking, careful manner.

To those who have seen it, no doubt exists that it is an exhaustive statement of Great Britain's claim, and that it will be regarded in any particular by England and in any arbitration, and has expressed a willingness to let her case stand or fall on the evidence therein presented.

The fact but one copy of the blue book was sent to the British ambassador here, who alone would be the holder of the book on Friday, when it was delivered to the United States government, and the extreme reticence of the state department regarding the three copies which were transmitted unofficially by Ambassador Bayard, confirms the impression that England, while declining to recognize in any direct manner, the creation by President Cleveland of a commission to designate the true divisional line, would, in Justice Brewer's words in his letter to Secretary Olney inviting information from the two governments, "act the part of an unmythical enchanter, and be willing to throw light upon difficult and complex matters of fact. To that request, which the commission made January 15, Venezuela responded by formally appointing counsel and promising all the evidence obtainable."

Lord Salisbury's acquiescence, according to best reports, was confined to personal assurances to Mr. Bayard that Great Britain's case would be fully made up for the information of parliament, and that the entire world would then be in possession of every argument upon which England's claim to the territory was based.

As appears from the United Press cablegrams, the preliminary edition of the blue book on Friday, when it was delivered to parliament, was totally inadequate to supply the demand, not more than one hundred copies being available for distribution. This may account for only one copy being forwarded to Sir Julian and only three to Secretary Olney.

Some speculation has been set afloat as to what Secretary Olney intends to do with his copies. Naturally he would wish to keep one for his own information, as it replies more fully to his famous dispatch of July 20 last than did Lord Salisbury in his two rejoinders of November 28. Another copy might go to the president informally, merely as a matter of interesting literature, but the destination of the remaining copy is not yet permitted to be guessed at.

The Venezuelan commission, which, would, under ordinary circumstances, be thought to be the most appreciative repository for the third copy, claims to be utterly dependent upon the United Press cablegrams for information regarding the contents of the blue book.

Although intended more for the consideration of the commission whose appointment brought it forth, than perhaps for any other body, all the copies but one now in the country are apparently shrouded in the most impenetrable mystery. The hope is, however, held out by those in authority that the next official mail from London, arriving in Washington next Saturday, will bring additional copies, and that the commission may then be able informally to get the exact terms of the British argument, the evidence in all likelihood having already been secured through the commissioners' labors in the past two months.

In the meantime the Venezuelan case of the case has not been presented, nor is it positively known that it has been committed to the university. Minister Scruggs has been introduced officially to the commission as counsel for Venezuela.

No Time for Birthday Festivities Now. Rome, March 10.—King Humbert has ordered the abandonment of the fetes which it was proposed to hold on the fifty-second anniversary of his majesty's birth, March 14.

THE NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT. Fairly Started by Ballington Booth.—The Name Not Yet Decided Upon.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The new religious movement on similar lines to the Salvation Army, to be led by Ballington Booth and his wife, may now be said to be fairly started. Ballington Booth appeared at his new headquarters in the Bible house yesterday, and at once began to get the work of organization under way. A name for the new movement has not yet been decided upon, and it may be several days before that is settled.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. Ground Broken for the Building of the Hall of History.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The ceremony of breaking ground for the first building of the American university, the Hall of History, occurred yesterday afternoon in the presence of a distinguished company of participants. Addresses were delivered by Bishop John F. Hurst, chancellor of the university; Postmaster-General Wilson, Senators Nelson, of Minnesota, and Thurston, of Nebraska, and President Whitman of the Columbian university.

A MATTER OF MONEY

Was at the Bottom of Ballington Booth's Dismissal.—The Constant Drain on American Funds to Bolster Up Other Sections of the Army Threatened to Cripple the Work in this Country, So Ballington Called a Halt.

NEW YORK, March 10.—It is stated on the authority of Ballington Booth that the immediate cause of his dismissal was his refusal to contribute further to the support of the Salvation Army in foreign countries.

During the commander's term of office he sent to India \$4,100; to the international headquarters in London, \$37,540; to France, \$10,687; to Canada, as a loan, \$7,000, and to Europe, for various other purposes, including trade balances and the "Darkest England" army scheme, \$34,350, making a total sum of \$113,477.

In January Gen. Booth cabled for additional funds, and Commander Booth replied that he could not grant the request. He also informed international headquarters that the American branch must refuse in future to part with funds raised in this country, as the drain on the New York treasury threatened to cripple the work of salvation here.

This declaration, coupled with the renunciation by the Booths of their British citizenship, caused a great stir in London.

Gen. Booth, to whom the matter was referred, issued the order of recall without waiting for a detailed statement from Ballington Booth.

The general act, it is stated, largely on evidence furnished by Commander Booth's military secretary, Col. Eadie, who reported that Ballington was Americanizing the American army.

Now the army of this country is split in twain, and the revolt has spread to Canada, which is under the jurisdiction of Herbert Booth, Herbert's son of an arbitrary disposition, and harsh in his methods. A bulky pamphlet has been published in Toronto by ex-Brigadier P. W. Philpott and ex-Adjutant A. W. Roffe, giving an exhaustive account of the Salvationist troubles in Canada and the various phases of the question.

They say that no less than 1,200 officers have resigned; that over 100 corps, posts and stations have been broken up, and that the entire Canadian force is on a steady decline.

A POST OFFICE RULING That Has Created a Stir Among American Publishing Houses.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A ruling by Postmaster-General Wilson in regard to second class matter on February 29 has created a stir among the big publishing houses which issue reading matter in periodical form, so as to take advantage of the low rate of postage for second class matter, and a committee, consisting of John Elderkin, of the New York Ledger; Rutledge Barnaby, general manager of the American News Co., and O. J. Victor, author of "Victor's History of the Civil War," are in Washington for the purpose of submitting a protest to the department.

The ruling is as follows: "When a publication changes its periodicity it loses its continuity, and no back numbers issued prior to the change can afterward be sent at the pound rate, though such back numbers belong to the original or reprint edition."

Referring to the subject to a reporter, Mr. Elderkin said: "This is the outcome of a sentiment in the post office department hostile to the growth of the publication of periodical matter for advertising. The advertising columns of newspapers have constantly enlarged and increased as the degree of advertising is more generally recognized by the public, and that fact is responsible for the growth of periodicals in numbers, weight and circulation. The decrease in the cost of white paper from as high as 11 cents per pound down to as low as two cents also had its effect."

"Under the present law all second class publications have been able to change their periodicity since 1879 without affecting their standing as second class matter. The new ruling affects a large number of interests. A great many of the periodicals have changed their periodicity a number of times, and as the value of the publications lies largely in the back numbers, the ruling will be disastrous."

CARLISLE'S REPLY In Response to a Senate Resolution of Inquiry as to Government Obligations.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In reply to a senate resolution, the secretary of the treasury sent to that body a statement containing a copy of each obligation issued by the government since March 1, 1789, with a reference by title and due to the laws authorizing such issues; also the amount of each issue, the amount outstanding properly classified and including treasury notes of every kind, bonds and certificates for currency, silver and gold.

It is found that in the case of United States notes the total amount issued is \$2,725,255,000, of which \$449,338,000 represents the original issue, and \$2,275,916,000 the reissues from time to time to replace mutilated notes surrendered, and which were cancelled and destroyed by the department in pursuance of law. The total amount of United States notes authorized is \$400,000,000, including \$50,000,000 temporary issues to be used only in redemption of the temporary loan. The highest amount outstanding at any one time was \$41